DOZEN HUNDRED PRESENT

Gratifying Success of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew Convention.

LOUISVILLE THE NEXT PLACE

Methods and Possibilities of Boys' Work Discussed-Bishop Potter's Address on "The City and the Nation"-Parkburst's Name Cheered-Three Splendid Speeches.

Recognizing the value of work by boys none boys, the Brotherhood of St Andrew has perfected the organization of a boys' do partment, and every effort has been put forth to train the youthful minds in Biblical study and Christian work.

Boys' committees are engaged in culisting the sympathy and co-operation of rectors and members of senior chapters. That these efforts have been successful was shown by reports submitted vesterday to the Brotherhood convention.

The sessions vesterday were the most inter esting of the convention, and included an eloquent address by Rishop Potter, of New York city; a general conference on "What the



WM. M. D. CABELL. energy expect from the Brotherhood," and a public meeting in the evening, when the sub-ject of "The Church and the Brotherhood" was discussed by prominent members of the

prespiration. ions of the convention were preceded by the corporate celebration of the Holy Communion in Epiphany Church at 7 o'clock a. m. Dr. Morgan Dix. of Trinsty Church, New York, was the celebrant.

THE MORNING SESSION. Of the more than 1,200 delegates who have registered at least 1,000 were present when President Houghteling called the morning session to order at 10 o'clock yasterday. "Jesus, the Very 'hought of Thee' was sung, and after the spostles' creed was recited the convention was led in prayer by high liev. Dr. Gliman, assistant tushop of Minnesota.

The first order of business was the presentation of invitations from the several cities who want the next convention. Buffalo was indorsed by the New York delegation, and Mr. Byrnes presented the claims of the Bison city. He said Buffalo was one of the most cruical points along the line of Brotherhood work and well worth fighting for. They wanted to show their people, and especially the young men, that they were not doing all they should. Things are not dead in Buffalo, and in Mr. Byrnes opinion it would be the best thing for the Brotherhood to hold the convention of 1856 in that city. tion of invitations from the several cities who

on of 1835 in that city. onevention of 1836 in that cuty.

Mr. Hail, of Chicago, presented the claims of his city. He gave two remeans why the invitation should be accepted, because the peneral convention meets in October, and that city is greatly in need of just such belo as would accrue from holding such a meeting

The claims of the South were ably pro sented by Mr. Bobinson, of Louisville. When Bishop Dudley, of Kentucky, rose to second the invitation of the Biue Grass State he was received with such appliance as showed the delegates to be in favor of going South next year. Hey, Mr. Bidley read a letter from the bishop of Western New York arging the convention to come to Buffalo pext year. In supplementing the invitation Mr. Bidley said supplementing the invitation Mr. Riddey said that everything which had been said for Louisville could be applied with equal truth to Buffalo. Bev. Mr. Hopkins, of Kansas, asked the Brothsrhood to come mear the geo-graphical center of the country and choose per Louisville or Chleago. South Carolina also seconded the invitation of Louisville First Vice President G. Harry Davis, of Phil adelphia, in one of his characteristic speeches indorsed the South, and Louisville in particular. Mr. Sterling, of Chicago, seconded the invitation of that city, and Mr. Haves, of Indiana, invored Louisville LOUISVILLE THE PLACE.

Upon motion of Rev. Mr. Cope the question

of the selection of the time and place of the next convention was left to the council with a recommendation from the convention. President Houghteling then called for the to determine which city would be recomto determine which city would be recom-mended. There were about twenty delegates for Buffalo and Chicago, but when Louisville was called with a shout more than 1,000 dele-gates arose, and on motion of a delegate from Chicago the recommendation of Louisville.

When the question of a meeting place for the equestion of 1235 was settled New York promptly came forward with an invitation to



BAUNABAS BUYAN neet in the metropolis in 1896. The invita on was received with cheers, but perfor

was deferred uptil next year. After this business had been concluded Mr. cling, of Culcupe, presented the following olution, which was unanimously adopted: issolved, Thin as we believe good etimen-Bissolved, That as we believe good eithenship and Christian chizenship are inseparable, the president of this convention is instructed to send the greatings of this convention to the President of the United States.

The business session adjourned at 11:15 and
the convention proceeded to discuss the first
general conference for the dar. The subject
was "Brotherhood Boys," and was conducted
by Mr. W. C. Sturvis, of New Haven, Conn.
The conference opened with singing "Hejuics To Strong in Heart," and a prayer by
Canon Du Meulin, of Toronto, Canada.

WORK OF THE 2002.

WORK OF THE BOYS. In opening the conference Mr. Sturgis, who is chairman of the committee on boys' work, is chairman of the committee on boys' work, said that it was with great satisfaction that the committee came before the convention with a report of progress in their department.

The work had been taken up with some trem-

bling and fear, but it was now past the experimental stage and no longer a tentative effort. The time was long past when they were called upon to discuss the question whether there should be work among the boys. out the question new is, how can the work be

st prosecuted? Mr. H. G. Leypoidt, secretay of the comart, it, it, 12-point, secretary of the com-nitities, read a paper on the melhods and pos-sibilities of the boys work. The work is as varied as the parishes in which it exists, said Mr. Leypoldt. The members meet at various times, about once a week, and discuss sub-jects similar to those discussed by the meh. Soveral chapters have made efforts to gather to the layer outside the church and the efa the boys outside the church, and their eforts have been successful. Absentees from sunday-school are called upon by the mem-pers of the Boys Brotherhood and brought back to the school. The boys attend the church, join heartily in the services, and are unoded in their behavior during the sermon. The existence of chapters among the boys does not present the church workers from oing other work for these boys. Two objec-tons have been raised against the work mong the boys. The first is that the vows to too severe and that the members become are too severe and that the memors occum-religiously concetted. But both these objec-tions are overraied by the communications reserved from a number of parishes and chapters telling of the utter lack of any such spirit among the boys. But if there was such a spirit of cant among the boys it is better to find it out in the youth and correct it than have it develop later in life when correction would be alseest impossible.

MINISTERS NOT ENOUGH INTERESTED. Mr. Leypoidt's paper was followed by an ssay on the men's chapters and the boys' chapters by Mr. W. Tvier Page, of St. George's Chapter, Baltimore, Md. Mr. Page declared that wherever there is a men's chapter there should be a boys' chapter as well. The result of such work is that the young men do not enior the work ill equipped, but are ready for instant service. The field is one of immense usefulness, and instead of the boys being a bindrance and a drawback to the senior chapter they are mutually helpful. Boys are the most valuable adjuncts to the work for Christ, and if the director of the boys' department is really interested in them and is in close touch with them be can accomplish an immense amount of good. Chapters of the Brothschood that have not such a department should establish them as soon as possible.

Mr. Page told of a number of ways in which

31: Tage told of a number of ways in which the love of his chapter work, and was fol-lowed by Hev. Robert J. Kell, of Cuyaboga Falls, Obio, who spoke briefly on the rector and the boys "hapter Mr. Kell criticised the ministers for their lack of interest in the boys and said that they too often forget that boys and said that they too often forget that the boys of to-day are the ministers and leaders in the church of to-morrow. Form the boys, said he, and you will not have to reform the men. If the boys were properly looked after there would be little work for the Senior Brotherhood of St. Andrew to do. the senior Erotherhood of St. Andrew to do.
After an informal discussion by Mr. Marshall, of South Carolina, and Mr. C. C.
Thomas, of Philadelphia, the session adjourned at 12:30 p. m.
Mr. Thomas, of Philadelphia, opened the

Mr. I nomas, of Philadelphia, opened the afternoon session, and the partial report of the special committee to secure funds for the creation of a memorial to C. W. Daywas taken up and resolutions adopted to the effect that the committee be further authorized to solicit funds from the members of the convention and the several local chapters.

BISHOP POTTER'S ADDRESS. Bishop Potter, of New York, then addressed the convention on "The city and the nation." He congratulated the convention upon meeting for the first time in the capital of the na-

We are here as members of an ecclesiastical association," said the hisbop. "May we never be ashamed that the Brotherhood stands for the church and common fellowship. We are also reminded of another fellowship in which each one of us has a particular duty. We come here and look at the various government buildings, remembering that the govern-ment does not stand for the buildings or the neople who occupy them, but for the people. It is the highest expression of the life of the They stand for the expressed will of a great people. We are confronted with



DR. F. S. NASH. the question, 'what is that which will make the people great?' We recognize the value of education jund increase of knowledge, but we recognize the fast that all the people are touched and thrilled with the power of a di-

We are here in Washington because that "We are here in washington because that which is to us supreme is that which most of all enables those who rule or those who serve. The gospol of Jesus Christ is that which makes the people great. How is the higher life of the nation to be quickened? Through what centers are those sources of stren The character of the nation is what the city makes it. The city is the unit of inspiration and molds the life of the unit of. From them every day there streams a manifold variety of influences for good or evil.

INVESTIGE THROUGH THE NEWSPAPERS. "The city exerts an immense influence through the newspapers. The intellectual, physical, and sairitual influence of the cities is being apread throughout the land. When we consider this question we must consider the immense centering of population in cities. Whence has this growth come and what is its character, and under what conditions is it continually growing? We are confronted with a problem which grows out of the desire of the human heart for the contiguity of companionship. I believe that the whole average of American life has been increased

by the good influence of the American cities in their literary life.

"But when we come to the moral side of the question the picture is dark, and when we look at the spiritual side the picture is darker still. The population of New York is not all of degraded people. I think we have much reason now to believe that there are some more saints in that city than we believed six months ago. There is a spiritual force in that city which is making itself known, and you will hear more from it later." in their literary life. you will hear more from it later,"
This reference to Dr. Parkhurst and his

work evoked the pronounced approval of the convention. Continuing, the bishop spoke of the hindrances for working in the great The danger of the church to-day," said the bishop, "is that its wealth will paralyze it.
The life of the church of God in the cities has not been marked by an enlargement of sympathetic principle, which has been enabled to keep pace with the growth of cities and with the problem which they present."

PARKHURST'S NAME CHEERED TO THE ECHO. Referring to the work of Dr. C. H. Parkhurst in working among the masses in New York city Bishop Potter said: "He has given to us the best illustration of personal heroism under a misunderstanding which we have

een in our generation."
Following this brief sentence was a scene Following this brief sentence was a scene seidom seen in religious conventions. For nearly fifteen minutes the applause and cheering continued, hamilterchiefs were waved, and Parkhurst's name was sounded to the echo.

In conclusion, Dr. Potter urged the Brotherhood men to remember what the power of the man may be in the city to save the nation. As he resumed his seat B: op Potter was heartily cheered by the members of the convention.

St. Luke's, Germantown, Pa.; Rev. John Henry Hopkins, pastor of Trinity Church.

Atchison, Kan., and Bishop Thomas U. Dudley, Bishop of Kentucky, took part in the discussion. Their speeches were in the same vein, and told how the Brotherhood should support the service. The men should believe the creeds of the church. They are the best helpers of the rector and should be willing to do whatever he desires in the cause of Christ. They should stand behind the pastor and, if

rein, and told how the Brotherhood should support the service. The men should believe the creeds of the church. They are the best helpers of the rector and should be willing to do whatever he desires in the cause of Christ. They should stand behind the pastor and, if necessary, behind the vestry and help manage the affairs of the church.

FIVE-MINUTE SPEECHES.

Following the ten-minute addresses were a number of five-minute speeches by clergymen in the audience. Rev. R. H. McKim, of this city, was the first speaker. He believed that the Brotherhood men should have courage in their work for Christ and not be afraid to do personal work. Personal individual service was the ideal of the Brotherhood. to do personal work. Personal individual service was the ideal of the Brotherbood. Bev. Dr. Gilbert, assistant bishop of Minne-sota, expected the men to be loyal to the vows and rules of the Brotherhood. It was a lay men's organization and the clergy expect the laymen to do clerical work in the Brother-hood as the preach does in the larger lines of

. Thomas L. Cole, of Trinity Church Portland, Ore., expected the men to coptinu



in the line of individual work and not go out into the broader lines of church effort. Right Rev. Righon Perick thought the

church vows.

Dr. Elliott, pastor of the Ascension Church, of this city said the men should continue their work with perseverance, persuasiveness. The subject was further discussed by Rev

The subject was further discussed by fev. P. Grammer, of Baltimore; Bishop Paret, and Rev. W. M. Cook, of Boston.

After a number of announcements the after-toon session, at 4-40, adjourned, with the benediction by the Right Rev. Knickerbocker,

benediction by the high rice. Antercrocker, bishop of Indiana.

At the conclusion of the afternoon session a number of committee conferences were held at which three-minute speeches were made by delegates telling of the work of the following committees in the several sections of the

Boys' work, Bible classes, hospitality, visiting distributing, hotel, printers' ink and its work for the church, colleges, and a discussion of what to do and how to do it relations. ing to the general work of the Brotherhood,

PAST, PRESENT, AND FUTURE.

Eloquent Addresses by G. Harry Davis, President Houghteling, and Others.

Only once before in the history of the Church of the Epiphany has there been such a great demand upon the seating capacity of that sacred edifice as that of last night, when 2.160 people attended the public meeting held under the auspices of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew convention.

Long before 8 o'clock last night every sea in the church was occupied, standing room was at a premium, and hundreds of persons were turned away.

A few moments past 8 o'clock the vested choir and officiating clergymen entered the

church as the vast sudience sang the four verses of "Rise Crowned with Light." Then Dr. Dulaney Addison, of Massachusetts, read the twelfth chapter of Romans, the choir and audience sang the "Magnificat," and after prayer by Dr. McKim, Bishop Potter stated purpose of the meeting, which was to dis-s the relation of the Church and the It was proper, said the bishop, that such a

subject should be discussed in a church. The Church was the mother of the Brotherhood, Church was the mother of the Bretherhood, and it was proper that the men, and women as well of the Church should come to hear about the relation of the Church to the organization. Both sexes have a place in the Church, and it becomes the Brotherhood to give an asceunt f its stewardship. The Church and the Renthachood avorablity the colution order to that higher organization of which it s apart, and it has shown a remarkable spirit of modesty, loyalty, and high-minded idelity. What it will be in the future surely

naces, what I will be in the lattice surely no one will undertake to predict.

The bisbop then introduced Mr. G. Harry Davis, the first vice president of the Brother-hood, who spoke of "The past and its lessons." In the course of his remarks Mr. Davis said: LESSONS OF THE PART.

"It is not my nature to talk of the past. I would rather talk of the glorious future. We dare not go on without thinking of the past. It is well in all the desire for wealth and analyze the motive that prompted the desire.
It is well for us to halt in the very culmina-nation of our convention, look back and gaze on the past and see what its lessons teach us. "This Brotherhood was organized in No-"This Brotherhood was organized in No-vember, 1883, nearly eleven years ago, in a single parish, St. James, in the city of Chi-cago. For three years it lay in Chicago, do-ing a quiet and modest work. It gradually spread until to-day there are in America 1,020

chapters with about 11,500 men. In Canada, there are 150 chapters and 1,900 men. It has gone across the water to Scotland and Aus-tralia. There are several chapters in Eng-land and in Germany. In British Hondurus there is another chapter, one or two are in New Zesland, and one was lately formed in

'The first thing for us to consider is the emphasis of the truth and correctness of the principles upon which the Brotherhood lives. Just as soon as a body of men become recognized as an organization and becomes power-ful the natural tendency is to reach out after more power. The past warns us to-night to beware, lest the gladness of the memory of the past shall lead us after false gods that will ruin us. The cuty of the Brotherhood is to carry from one man to another the message of salvation and the plendings of the church. That is the keystone to the arch, and the past says to you to-night be careful lest in reach-ing out after greater aims the first basic alm

is forgotten. LOYALTY TO THE CHUNCH, "In the second place we should be loyal to the church in all that she has taught and said in her history and traditions, in her sacraments, and her creed. For you and me. as members of the Brotherhood, there is but one loyalty, and that is loyalty and ildelty to the church. And loyalty to the church carries with it loyalty to the clergy. As the vested priests of the living God, standing between God and His people, these men have the right to demand and receive the most courteous and confidential treatment from every one of

"The last lesson for us to learn is that of

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scontented with their poverty, the with their riches. The ignorant man is dis-contented with his ignorance and the wise man with his wisdom. Discontent is the feature of our times. Men turn to each other in these days as never before and there is oming among men in a thousand guises the spirit of fraternity.

FRATERNITY BORN OF DISCONTENT. "As this spirit of discontent breathes the spirit of fraternity then grows up the spirit of organization, which means that men are strong in union. Our sole object is the spread of the kingdom, setting up the standard, and around which we rally, and as we bring these things along side this standard and each of us is discontented, we say to our brother let us organize and be crothers in the army of Christ. We want to go on the basis of sympathy with

"Goto your friend as a fellow human being in discontent, and purify by the purity of your nature, his discontent so that "there may be no mischief wrought, You may then bring him into the chirch of the living God and say to him: 'I will take you hate a society which has a basis of 'facts; where a layman's likerty is scarce and no man's fancies can distort his liberties.' Your crowning opportunity is to show for the life of Christ, and your life, with its love for all that is pure, will exemplify the church of God and put into the man the desire to see such a life and hear such testimony. That is your crowning opportunity, and if we left it slip by us and neglect it we neglect the grantest opportunity of our lives." "Go to your friend as a fellow human be After singing the Josh bynn, "Fight the Good Fight With All Thy Might," the itt, Key. Brotherhood men should be loyal to their Leighton Coleman, S. T. D., Bishop of Dela-ware, spoke on "The future and La possibili-ties." In the course of his remarks Bishop

doman said:
"It is a nessible thing that by the grace of "It is a possible thing that by the grace of the world. One of the possibilities of the future is the disappearance of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew on account of the fidelity of the members of the church. The Brotherhood, because it will be church the best proposed in the church of the brotherhood, because it will be church of the brotherhood, because it will be church of the brotherhood of the brieft will be considered to be considered to the church of the brotherhood of the brothe o speedily have accomplished its object, will me an unnecessary organization that shall have been acc that shall have been accomplished we will find every man going to church and every man will be free to go into any church. Wherever



J. ROLDSWORTH GORDON he goes he will not be afraid of being treated to a mutilated service or an emascriated faith.

OTHER ACRESPMENTS OF THE PUTCHE. "Another possibility is that in the future the clergymen will be able to live upon the stipends paid them by their congregations. And in the accomplishment of this end the Brotherhood of St. Andrew may have a conspienous part. In the future we shall se uniform teaching and worship throughout the land. In God's own good time there will be absolute Christian unity and all churches and denominations will be as one. I think it will not come by degrees, but be some sudden interposition of Divine Providence as in a moment of time.

"And in relation to the accomplishment of "And in relation to the accomplishment of this end this great body of the church has a chief part. It shall become the means of uniting these various denominations. Judgling from the past growth, there is no doubt in my mind but that in the near fourre our church will be the church of America. There is no doubt but that in the near future elections will be gurely conducted and honestly, and the choice for offices shall be men of clean hands and unquestionable record. Is it not a shame upon us subjects of Christ that when we know our cause is right we are so faint hearted and do not give the enemy to understand that we mean to be successful in understand that we mean to be successful in our light? So I hope that one of the presi-bilities of the future will be the absence of that faintheartedness and lack of spirit. I look to the future, and one of its possibilitie prosperity and ease and comfort to stop and ! is the entire obliteration of the standing arm f the United States, and not an increase, uch as is recommended by the general of the

Army. "Let us see to it that there shall be in the The usee to it that there shall be in the future the possibility of governing this country by the constraining love of an increased army of the followers of the heavenly king. Our lives are in danger and we should make good use of these prolonged lives of ours and



CLARENCE E. DAWSON,

everywhere, so as to enable these possi-bilities of the future to become realities and that we may work for something which by the grace of God shall be necom-plished. Let us learn the lessons of the past, learn the opportunities of the present and to share, partly at least, the grand possibilities of the future.

of the future."

After several announcements by Dr. McRim a collection was taken up to be used for
extending Brotherhood work in the District.
The gloria and the doxology were sung and
the meeting dismissed with the benediction by Bishop Coleman,

Lectures by Leyden,

"Evangelist" Leyden, of Boston, will deliver four lectures in this city. His first will be given at Masonie Hall on Sunday afternoon upon the subject, "Why I left the Roman Catholic Church.' Sunday night at the same place he will talk upon the subject, "Is the Roman Catholic Church a safe educator for Americans." On Monday night his lecture is, 'Why priests and nuns do not wed," and Tues day night, to men only, he will fecture upon the subject, "The secret confession to a priest, Is it scriptural? Is it dangerous to morals and American institutions?

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Men's 10c Silk End Suspenders. 25c a Men's 2 for 25c, Colored Border Hemst handkerchiefs at 5c. Securities S

Boys Gray Wool Shirts and Drawers at Me. each. A Surprise Party. 1900 dozen Men's Natural (gray) Scotch Wool Un-dershirts and Drawers, worth any one's \$1.35 and never sold for less than \$1, at ... 55c, each these, and many other Big Bargains, can be

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POLICY PLAYERS' FLIGHT

They Tumbled Pell Mell Into the Marsh When Pursued.

RAID BY RACE TRACK OFFICIALS

ho Settlement at Jackson City Taken by Surprise—Grange Camp Authorities Given greater than mine. The Settlement at Jackson City Taken by Police Powers by Their Charter-Butler. the Alloyed Proprietor, Arrested

Patrons of the policy settlement at Jackson City were given a surprise party yesterday afternoon, when Sheriff Veiten, Deputies Mahedy and Fields, and Bace Track Detective James Acton swooped down upon the piace and successfully completed a well-planned raid. J. M. Butler alleged to be the proprietor

was arrested, together with all the paraphernalia of a policy shop, while several witnesses were Lagged. Those arrested were taken before a magistrate and held in bonds for trial. Just south of the railroad tracks at the

south end of the Long Bridge are a group of frame dwellings which are surrounded by a high fence. Within the enclosure formed by the fence several hundred negroes of both sexes are accustomed dully to gather and polley is the principal game played,

Shooting craps, playing poker, shaking sweat, and various other dissipations are insweat, and various other dissipations are in-dulged in to while away —e intervals between the announcement of the policy drawings. Since the inauguration of racing at the Alexander Island treak the Alexander Island track the close proximity of the policy settlement has been highly objectionable to the officials of the Grange Camp Association, which controls the race track. Under the charter of the association police jurisdiction is given the latter over terrstory within a radius of two miles of its property the seductive influences of the policy joints e. Grange Camp, authorities yesterday re-tested that the raid be made.

The officers timed their arrival so that the ault was made shortly after the noon hour when the crowd was big to receive the morn-ing drawings. When the moticy gathering became aware of the raid there was a wild

rush to escape.

Just in the rear of the settlement the ground is marshy, and at last fifty of the fugitives took to the awamps and presented a remark-able speciacle as they floundered about. No special efforts were made for wholesale captures, and the swamp angels finally man-aged to extricate themselves from the marshes and spent the ramainder of the afternoon in

IT LIVES ALL THE YEAR.

Virginia Democratic Association to Prove the Statement by a Banquet.

"You may say," said Secretary R. N. Har per, of the Virginia Democratic Association last night to a Times reporter, "that this is the only political association in Washington that lives all the year. It was organized in 1880, and has been in continuous existence ever since. It has sent as many as 1,300 voters to the State at a single election, and at one time saved the party in the State from

About 100 members were present last night and a large amount of rousine business was transacted. H. L. Biscoe was in the chair and presided with dignity.

In order to arouse the campaign spirit and get the boys into line the association de-cided last night to give a banquet on the even-ing of the 26th instant, A committee, con-sisting of R. N. Harper, R. E. L. Yellott, Clar-ence Thomas, J. K. Edmonds, and W. H. ence Thomas, J. R. Edmonus, and W. H. Monroe, was appointed to invitathe speakers, propare a programme, and make other necessary arrangements. A big rally is anticipated and true Virginia hospitality will be displayed as on its "native heath."

Letters were read from a number of Old

Dominion candidates for Congress, including Dominion conditions for Congress, including P. J. Otey, of the Sixth district; S. S. Turner, of the Seventh district; D. Gordon Tyler, of the Second district; E. E. Meredith, of the Eignth district; H. S. K. Morrison, of the Ninth district, and Tazewell Ellet, of the Third district, in which confidence in Demo-cratic success was freely expressed. "The only thing to fear," said one, "is Demo-cratic apathy, and that is rapidly disappear-Wingfield Bullock, of the campaign com-

winghest Bullock, of the campaign com-mittee, reported his receipt of communications from State and county committees, in which lists of the State's voters in Washington and co-operation with the association in getting the voters home to vote was promised. Capt. John A. Jones, from the committee on railroad fare, reported that arrangements had been made with all railroads rupning from Washington to Virginia, for one fare for the round trip to all who desire to go home to

The association has arranged to keep "open house" from October 26 to November 6. There will be somebody at headquarters, No. 910 Pennsylvania avenue northwest, each day from 10 a. m. to 10 p. m. until the day befor election to issue certificates to enable the members to obtain reduced rates of transpor-

THE TIMES is invited to the banquet," said the genial secretary. "We expect to have a good time, and there will be some good

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Pirst and Last White Man to See the Mysterious Dalai Lama. 404 and 406 7th St.

HOW HE PENETRATED THIBET

Disguised as a High Caste Brahmin and at the Risk of His Life-Story of the German Scientist's Adventures-Wonderful Hypnotic Feats of the Adepts-He Is in the City.

Dr. Heinrich Hensoldt, the only white man who ever met or conversed with the Hindoo Dalai Lama, the incarnated Bodhi-sattva or avatar, is now in Washington, the guest of President George M. Coffig. of the Blavaisky branch of the Theosophical Society.

Dr. Hensoldt penetrated Lhasa, the capital of Thibet, under the disguise of a high-easte Brahman, and, at the risk of his life, entered Bhota-la, the golden temple in which the successive lamas have lived for unfold centuries. Since 1845, when two disguised French missionaries spent some time in Lhasa, no man of Western birth has ever set foot inside of the sacred city of the Hindoos and returned to tell the story.

Dr. Hensoldt's story of his adventures and the hardships which he was compelled to un-dergo is more fascinating than any romance. After eleven years spent in India, Cevion, and Thilet he has come back to America to tell something of his experiences and to explain more fully the tenets of the theosophists of the far East. He speaks not only from the simmipoint of a ripe experience but as a standpoint of a ripe experience out as a scholar deep-versed in modern science and conversant with more than a dozen lan-guages. After his journey into the far East, Dr. Heasoldt was for years a lecturer on ge-ology in Columbia Ceilege.

DR. RENSOLDT'S EXPERIENCE. "When I went to India"—there is a rich German accent in his voice—"I was a thorough materialist, versed in the science of the West. I was always seeking to find out how things were done, not why, as the Hindoes do. I was confident that my science would entirely unravel every mystery of which I had ever heard. But when I got into the work of unraveiling I soon found that my subect was much larger than my science—that I

"My attention was first attracted by the marvelous exhibitions of the ordinary street fakirs, and I had heard that the tricks—although I do not like the word—of the adepts were still more wonderful. When I saw the much-described mango-free exhibition and much-described mange-tree exhibition and the roce and basket feats I determined to know more of the power which the Hindoo yoggs and rishis possessed. In vain I offered them money—their secret was not for sale at any price. In fact, they cared little for any-thing I could offer them.

"Accordingly as soon as I was thoroughly acquiainted with the language I went to Serinagur in the Vale of Cashmere and lived with the hernit adents for about six months.

with Eve hermit adepts for shout six months. With a ve herrist adepts for most as thomas. I saw their daily lives and watched their during their marrelous periods of abstraction and yet I was no hearer the strange secret than I was before. Occasionally I thought I could catch glimpses benind the curtain, as it were. but it was just as the adepts said, they could not tell me how they reached their wisdom. While there I was convened of their perfect conscientiousness in keeping their secrets and of their pevotion to a work which western people cannot understand.

"My taste of the occult here determined me to make an attempt to reach Lhasa, the capital of Thibet and the center of Buddhism. I knew its perils. Hundreds of men who had tried it had never been heard from again. In fact, Col. Prejevnisky, a Russian, had made four desperate sallies with an armed force, but had never been able to reach his destina-tion. An American named Bookhui had also tried it but be had never got neuter than 500 miles to Those

miles to Linea.

"I strined my face and hands to a rich brown cotor, and, donaing the dress of a high-casto Hindoo, ast forth on my way northward over the Himalaya mountains. I was accompanied by a Hindoo servant. When we reached the high-lands—for Thinet is more than 12,000 feet above sea level—I experienced much difficulty in breathing at times, and I was, of course, in constant danger of being discovered. Several times my him eyes got me into difficult situations. After a long journey we reached Linea, a beautiful old city built on a series of terraces, on the highest point of which gloams the golden dome of Bhota-la, the home of the Dahit Lama. Here I spent several weeks dis-Dalai Lama, Here I spent several weeks dis cussing Hindoo philosophy with the adepts

s a Hindoo pligrim.
"One day I received a sudden message tha
his Dalai Laum wanted to see me. Ordinarily
the Dalai Laum is seen only twice a year by
the faithful, and how I came to be sent for I don't know. It is part of the mysterious ght transference common among the

Hindoos.
"The Lama is always a shild of tender years, never more than ten years old. As soon as he dies Buddha passes to the body of another child and is thus always present with his people. When the child is first possessed BEHELD THE DALAS LANS.

"I was ushered into the great building and nt last beheld the Dalai Lama seated on a high pile of cushions. He was a child about seven years old, stream and healthy looking, As I approached him he looked at me with tne peculiar far-away expression which I had seen in a lesser degree in some of the more aged adepts. I felt at once that he knew all my thoughts-his eyes seemed to pierce me through and through. After I had stood for some time what was my surprise to hear him address me in German, my own tongue, and colloquial German at that. The Lama speaks every tongue. I answered and we discussed all kinds of subjects.

"Usually he did not waft for me to speak, but answered my thought just as if I had spoken. He discussed botany, microscopy, and various other departments of modern science in a way which made me, with my western education, feel how small my knowledge was. And yet the figure before me was that of a child of only seven years. A few days later I saw the Dalai Lama again, and we talked as we had done before, be answering my thoughts. I went away with enough

ood for thought to last me many years.

Dr. Hensoldt is a short, broad-shouldered man with clear blue eyes and yellow hair. His face is bronzed with sun and his short mus-tache has a tawny appearance. His motions are quick and everything he says is marked with the greatest enthusiasm. He impresses
the hearer with a belief that he is thoroughl
convinced of the truth of every word he says
He will lecture at the Academy of Music to
morrow night on "Occult Science in India."

TERRY NOT A MURDERER. Coroner's Jury Does Not Hold Him Respon-

sible for Washington's Death. The inquest over the body of Willis Washington, who was killed by Pollceman Terry, was continued yesterday by Coroner Ham-

mett at the morgue. The evidence of Deputy Coroner Giazebrook concerning the autopsy and Policeman Stearman, who was with the delendant at the

Stater told of the removal of the last to the hospital.

The testimony was closed and the jury returned a verdict that the death of Washington was not due to gunshot wounds, inflicted by Charles B. Terry, but from the evidence by Charles B. Terry, but from the evidence. The testimony was closed and the jury returned a verdiet that the death of Washington was not due to gunshot wounds, inflicted by Charles B. Terry, but from the evidence adduced they believed that death was due to occum of the lungs, as the result of the auoedema of the lungs, as the result of the au-topsy showed. Terry was sent back to jail.

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Cutting To Sell Quick.

Nothing but cut prices will satisfy the crowd. We have cut our already cut prices still lower. Rapid sales must make up for lest profits. Hurry—these are opportunities that pass to a day;

\$6 Coat, \$3.98. You're skeptical, aren't you-never heard of such a bargain before-neither did we-till now. Note the description-All-wood Chevron Coats-full St inches long-all sizes-blacks and Oxfords-silk velves collar-deep pointed rivers-large, full ballion sleeves-large buttons-bound seams-sell-faced. Fits and "sets like a 800 coat. But enough said-sile buty one but doesn't even pay for the work on em. 46 is the right price.

\$12 to \$18 Plush Capes, \$8-50. Only 30 Plush Capes for the first fifty who come to-morrow-sorry we can tent more but it was impossible to secure more at this price. Seal and marten first and jet trimmings; five styles, elegands sain liming throughout full length; \$12 to \$18 value. To-day, \$5.50 secures one if you are one of the fifty who come first.

\$15 Astrakhan Capes

Only ELEVEN of these. The genuine 815 article. Eleven customers at \$2.56, and then—"they're sold out, madame."

SI Sailors, 47c Stylish Trimmed Feit Sallers, slik rib bon band, slik-edged; blacks, blues, browns, reds—the best sailor in Washing-ton at 41c. 21 value.

Boys' School Walsts, 18c-Light and dark colors. Ho, is the value Ladles' Merino Vests, 35c.

Ladies' Lawn Aprons, 8c-Only 50 dozen-wide hem, tucks above. Ladies' Lawn Aprons, 12 1-2c.

Only 25 dozen-wide hem, 4 tucks above wide strings. The regular 10c quality.

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617, 619, 621 13th St. N. W. Luncheon from 13 to 2:30, 25c. Dinner from 5 to 7, with pint fine claret, 50c. Table board, including lunch, \$20 per

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No. 7 Black Cloth Casket, with glass. 35.00
No. 8 Black Cloth Casket, with glass. 35.00
No. 9 Black Cloth Casket, with glass. 35.00
No. 9 Black Cloth Casket, with glass. 35.00
No. 10 Black Cloth Casket, with glass. 35.00
No. 10 Black Cloth Casket, with glass. 35.00
No. 10 Black Cloth Casket, with glass. 35.00
Metallic Caskets furnished in proportion when

We do not understand," says Judge Shep-"We do not understant," says Judge Shep-nrd for the court, "that by a 'good title' is necessarily meant one 'perfect of record.' If by common usage in the business of buying and selling lange in the city of Washington, this has become the meaning of the term as used in contracts similar to the one made in this case, there is nothing in the record to show it. If, therefore, the title was actually recolumn this part of the post claim deed of good and did not need the quit claim deed o Walter for anght else than to exhibit upon the

water for aught ease than to extend upon the record a title already indefensible, the objection raised by the purchaser, Warren, was legally indefensible.

"Under the report of the title company, we think it was incombent upon the plaintiff to show that the title was not good without a

had title.

"A good title may be 'unmarketable' sometimes—that is to say, that though good, ordinary purchasers might be deterred iron buying by reason of some circumstance or buying by reason or some circumstance or irregularity attending it. On the evidence we think if Warren's contract for purchase had been absolute he could not have escaped liability in an action for damages for his refusal to complete the purchase. The contract, however, was not absolute. By its terms the

however, was not absolute. By its terms the purchaser had an option to make a full settlement, in accordance with the terms of sais, within thirty days or forfelt \$100.

"There is no evidence of record to show whother the deposit was forfeited.

Under such a contract as this, made by the broker himself, can it be said he has found a purchaser till the option shall have been exercised and the purchase completed? We think not."

and Henry E. Davis the appelia.

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\$1.39 Chevron Wrappers,

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Handsome Chevron Wrappers, Turkish
designs-wide ruffle over shoulder, Wasteau plaited back-full leg-c-muston
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BAD FOR THE BROKERS.

dered yesterday, a real estate broker caunot collect a commission if the reason for the burchaser failing to complete the trade is simply that the title is "not marketable."

The opinion was by Judge Shepand, and the age that of Sigmund s. Block, of Block & Yoder, against James P. Ryon, the broker, of No. 327 A street northeast. Block sought to collect his commission of \$200 for the sale of the Sigmund st. 255 worth of property for Ryon to William. Farren, but in Judge Bradley's court the case was decided against him.

The serience aboved that Ryon had em-

within waren, but in Judge Bridge's court the true was decided against him.

The evidence showed that Ryon had employed Block to "find a purchaser." William Waren entered into an agreement to take the property provided the title was good, and deposited a forfat of \$100. He had the title examined by the Columbia Title Company, and they reported there was a good "possessory title," at a quit claim deed from J. W. Walter was necessary to make it "perfect of record." Thereupon it was required of Warren that he add to the agreed first payment of \$35 whatever sun. Walter might ask for a quit claim; deed, the amount be deducted from the payment of \$13,000. Warren refused to agree to this and the trade full through.

The court of appeals affirms the declaion against Block's claim for his commission, but says the principle is well settled that a broker

against Block's claim for als commission, but says the principle is well settled that a broker has earned his money when a purchaser is secured and cannot be refused payment when the trade fails by some final of the seller or real defect in the title. But in this case the evidence does not show that the title was not

release of the outstanding title or claim of the said Walter, and that this alone prevented the completion of the sale, in order to bring himself within the rule above inid down. This himself within the rule above and down, thus be falled to do. It is true he introduced evidence to show that the 'title was unmarketable.' This was not sufficient. In the absence of proof of what may be meant or nuderstood by 'unmarketable title,' if, indeed, it have any special or technical meaning at all, we cannot hold it to be the equivalent of a

Stearman, who was with the determined the purchase completed.

The opinion closed by stating that Judge

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The opinion closed by stating that Judge